

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In Re: Michael Rene Rodarte	)	SACV 11-553 SVW
	)	
<hr/>	)	ORDER RE: APPEAL FROM
Michael Rene Rodarte,	)	BANKRUPTCY COURT
	)	
Appellant,	)	Bankruptcy Court case number:
	)	8:09-bk-10411-TA
v.	)	
	)	
Amrane Cohen, et al.,	)	
	)	
Appellee.	)	
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**I. INTRODUCTION**

On January 21, 2009, Appellant Michael Rene Rodarte ("Rodarte") filed a petition under Chapter 13 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. On February 20, 2009, Appellees Estates at Monarch Cove Community Association Home Owners Association ("HOA") filed a proof of claim. HOA subsequently made a motion for approval of \$56,627 in attorneys' fees and costs incurred pre-petition, post-petition and pre-confirmation, and post-confirmation. On February 14, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court issued a Statement of Decision and on March 29, 2011,

1 it issued an Order awarding the entire \$56,627 in attorneys' fees and  
2 costs to HOA. For the reasons set forth in this Order, the Court  
3 hereby AFFIRMS in part and REVERSES in part the Bankruptcy Court's  
4 Order awarding attorneys' fees and costs to HOA.

5  
6 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>**

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8 On January 24, 2003, HOA filed an action in California Superior  
9 Court to enforce landscaping and irrigation provisions in the  
10 Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions ("CC&Rs") governing properties  
11 in Monarch Cove owned by Rodarte and his father. The CC&Rs included a  
12 provision awarding attorneys' fees to the prevailing party in an action  
13 to enforce them. The matter was tried before a jury on July 31, 2006,  
14 and on November 17, 2006, a judgment on special verdict was entered  
15 against Rodarte and his father. The Superior Court also awarded HOA  
16 \$147,474.39 for attorneys' fees and costs, with an interest rate of 10  
17 percent per annum. The HOA recorded an abstract of the attorneys' fees  
18 judgment with county records on April 11, 2007. Rodarte and his father  
19 filed an appeal in the California Court of Appeals on January 22, 2007,  
20 which was dismissed pursuant to their request on August 12, 2008. Five  
21 months later, on January 21, 2009, Rodarte filed a petition under  
22 Chapter 13 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

23  
24 After Rodarte's Chapter 13 petition was filed but before  
25 confirmation of Rodarte's bankruptcy plan, HOA filed a proof of claim  
26

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27 <sup>1</sup>This factual summary is taken from the Bankruptcy Court's Statement  
28 of Decision Allowing Attorneys' Fees.

1 as a secured credit claim on February 20, 2009, based on the state  
2 court judgment awarding HOA attorneys' fees for the state court  
3 litigation. By the time Rodarte filed his Chapter 13 petition on  
4 January 21, 2009, \$35,635.66 in interest had accrued on the original  
5 judgment, and thus the total amount of the claim filed under the  
6 Original Proof of Claim was \$183,110.05. HOA also filed two amended  
7 claims, one on May 17, 2010, and another on October 19, 2010, claiming  
8 an additional \$1,450 in pre-petition attorneys' fees and costs, \$42,414  
9 in post-petition but pre-confirmation costs, and \$12,763 in  
10 post-confirmation attorneys' fees and costs. The total amount of  
11 amended fees requested by HOA was \$56,627. These fees were incurred  
12 for, among other things, (1) filings of objections to the debtor's Plan  
13 and Amended Plan; (2) a motion for dismissal for lack of feasibility of  
14 the plan; (3) a motion for dismissal for bad faith filing of petition;  
15 (4) two supplemental briefs regarding feasibility; (5) applications for  
16 authority to take, and the taking of three Rule 2004 examinations of  
17 Debtor and Co-debtor; (6) a response to Debtor's objection to HOA's  
18 Claim No. 4; and, (7) appearances at numerous court hearings on each of  
19 the above.

20  
21 On December 15, 2010, the Bankruptcy Court held a hearing. On  
22 February 14, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court issued a Statement of Decision  
23 and on March 29, 2011, it issued an Order awarding the entire \$56,627  
24 in attorneys' fees and costs to HOA. On April 11, 2011, Rodarte filed  
25 his appeal with the U.S. District Court for the Central District of  
26 California. This Court has jurisdiction to hear this appeal pursuant  
27 to 28 U.S.C. § 158(c).  
28

### III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

A bankruptcy court's findings of fact are reviewed for clear error and its conclusions of laws are reviewed de novo. In re Clark, 262 B.R. 508, 514 (BAP 9th Cir. 2001). A lower court's findings are reversible for clear error when the appellate court is left with a definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed. Id. (citing United States v. Maldonado, 215 F.3d 1046, 1050 (9th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1172 (2001)). Mixed questions of law and fact are generally reviewed de novo. In re Clark, 262 B.R. at 514 (citing Diamond v. City of Taft, 215 F.3d 1052, 1055 (9th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1072 (2001)).

### IV. DISCUSSION

The issue before the Bankruptcy Court, and thus on appeal, is whether the \$56,627 in attorneys' fees and costs incurred by HOA after the state court entered judgment could be assessed against Rodarte. Rodarte did not dispute in the Bankruptcy Court the judgments awarded enforcing the CC&Rs, nor the judgment awarding HOA \$183,110.05 in attorneys' fees and costs awarded in connection with the state court litigation. Nor does he dispute them here. See Appellant's Opening Br. 14 ("The claim should be disallowed as to all *post State Court Judgment Attorney fees.*") (emphasis added).

Rodarte makes two arguments as to why the \$56,627 in attorneys' fees should not be awarded to HOA. First, he contends that, as a

1 matter of California law, the \$56,627 in attorneys' fees and costs  
2 should not be allowed. Second, he contends that the Bankruptcy Court  
3 erred in awarding the attorneys' fees and costs without holding a  
4 hearing as to the reasonableness of the fees awarded.

5  
6 **A. HOA's Post-petition, Pre-Confirmation Fees**  
7

8 Rodarte's primary argument is that the \$56,627 attorneys' fees and  
9 costs are not "costs" within the meaning of California Civil Code  
10 ("CCP") § 685.040 and thus cannot be assessed against him.  
11 Presumably, this argument is meant to apply to each of the  
12 pre-petition, post-petition and pre-confirmation, and post-confirmation  
13 fees incurred by HOA. However, as the Ninth Circuit has clearly held,  
14 HOA's post-petition, pre-confirmation attorneys' fees and costs are  
15 governed by 11 U.S.C. § 506(b), which preempts state law. See In re  
16 Hoopai, 581 F.3d 1090, 1098 (9th Cir. 2009) (holding that § 506(b)  
17 governs fees incurred prior to the confirmation plan).<sup>2</sup> Indeed, in  
18 its opening brief, HOA rested its claim to these fees solely on federal  
19 bankruptcy law. See Appellee's Opening Br. 9 ("However,  
20 [p]ost-petition but pre-confirmation attorneys fees are governed by  
21 federal bankruptcy law preempting any state law pertinent thereto.").

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23  
24 <sup>2</sup> The Ninth Circuit in In re Hoopai did not explicitly hold that §  
25 506(b) does not govern pre-petition costs. However, it does  
26 favorably quote dicta from In re Joubert, 411 F.3d 452, 454 (3d Cir.  
27 2005): "[s]ection 506(b) allows oversecured creditors to add  
28 reasonable post-petition, pre-confirmation attorney fees, interest,  
and costs to the amount of their secured claim." Moreover, other  
cases explicitly hold that pre-petition costs are governed by  
applicable state law. See In re Indus. W. Commerce Ctr., LLC, No.  
10-10088, 2011 WL 2551745, at \*1 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. June 27, 2011).

1 Section 506(b) provides:

2  
3 To the extent that an allowed secured claim is secured by  
4 property the value of which, after any recovery under  
5 subsection (c) of this section, is greater than the amount of  
6 such claim, there shall be allowed to the holder of such  
7 claim, interest on such claim, and any reasonable fees,  
8 costs, or charges provided for under the agreement or State  
9 statute under which such claim arose.

10 11 U.S.C. § 506(b). Thus a "creditor is entitled to attorneys' fees if  
11 (1) the claim is an allowed secured claim; (2) the creditor is  
12 oversecured; (3) the fees are reasonable; and (4) the fees are provided  
13 for under the agreement." In re Hoopai, 581 F.3d at 1098. Moreover,  
14 the Ninth Circuit "has firmly established that § 506(b) entitles  
15 oversecured creditors to enforce contractual attorneys' fees provisions  
16 and preempts state law on attorneys' fees." Id.

17 Nowhere does Rodarte challenge the Bankruptcy Court's finding that  
18 the HOA's claim was secured, nor that it was an oversecured creditor.  
19 Nor does Rodarte directly argue that the fees awarded were not  
20 reasonable. He does argue, however, that the Bankruptcy Court erred in  
21 failing to hold an evidentiary hearing on the reasonableness of  
22 attorneys' fees. To the extent that Rodarte argues that the fees  
23 awarded are unreasonable, he has raised this argument for the first  
24 time on appeal. Rodarte does not dispute HOA's argument that he did  
25 not raise the issue reasonableness in the Bankruptcy Court, and his  
26 briefs provide no evidence that he addressed this issue in the  
27 Bankruptcy Court. See Dckt. Nmbr. 13 and 14. Because Rodarte had  
28 ample opportunity to raise the issue of reasonableness and failed to do

1 so, this issue is considered waived. See In re Hoopai, 581 F.3d at  
2 1099 n.6.

3  
4 The fourth requirement of § 506(b), however, is not as easily  
5 dispensed with in this case as the first three. Attorneys' fees will  
6 only be awarded pursuant to § 506(b) if they are "provided for under  
7 the agreement or State statute *under which such claim arose*." § 506(b)  
8 (emphasis added). Thus, in order for HOA to collect attorneys' fees  
9 for its post-petition, pre-confirmation activities, those costs must be  
10 incurred while making a claim in Bankruptcy Court, and the claim the  
11 creditor is seeking to enforce must allow the creditor to collect  
12 attorneys' fees. See United States v. Ron Pair Enterprises, Inc., 489  
13 U.S. 235, 241 (1989) ("Recovery of fees, costs, and charges, however,  
14 is allowed only if they are reasonable and provided for in the  
15 agreement under which the claim arose."); In re Gledhill, 164 F.3d  
16 1338, 1340 (10th Cir. 1999) ("The 'allowed secured claim' is the  
17 specific claim presented to the bankruptcy court for payment.").  
18

19 In this case, the Bankruptcy Court construed the post-petition,  
20 pre-confirmation attorneys' fees as costs incurred to enforce the state  
21 court judgment. Thus, the claim at issue arose from the state court  
22 judgment and not the CC&Rs. Under California law, the entry of  
23 judgment extinguished all contractual rights HOA had under the terms of  
24 the CC&Rs, including the right to attorneys' fees. Under the "merger  
25 doctrine," when "a judgment is rendered on a case involving a contract  
26 that includes an attorney fees and costs provision, the judgment  
27 extinguishes all further contractual rights, including the contractual  
28

1 attorney fees clause." Jaffe v. Pacelli, 82 Cal. Rptr. 3d 423, 429  
2 (2008) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). Thus, because  
3 the claim made in the bankruptcy proceeding did not provide for  
4 attorneys' fees, HOA cannot collect them under § 506(b).

5  
6 The Tenth Circuit similarly refused to award a creditor attorneys'  
7 fees under § 506(b) when faced with similar facts in In re Gledhill.  
8 164 F.3d at 1338. There, a creditor made a claim during bankruptcy  
9 proceedings based on a state court judgment that arose out of the  
10 debtor's default on a loan taken out secured by a note and trust deed.  
11 Id. at 1339. The underlying loan included a provision awarding  
12 attorneys' fees to the creditor in the event of a debtor's default.  
13 Id. The Court refused to award the creditor attorneys' fees for  
14 actions taken during the bankruptcy proceedings, noting that pursuant  
15 to Utah law, once the state court judgment was entered, the underlying  
16 attorneys' fees agreement became "irrelevant." Id. at 1340.  
17 Similarly, in this case, once the state court judgment was entered, the  
18 attorneys' fees agreement in the CC&Rs became of no moment to the claim  
19 made in the bankruptcy proceedings. See also In re A & P Diversified  
20 Technologies Realty, Inc., 467 F.3d 337, 339 (3d Cir. 2006) (holding  
21 that a creditor could not collect attorneys' fees incurred during  
22 bankruptcy proceedings under § 506(b) when the claim was based on a  
23 state court judgment arising out of debtor's default on a mortgage that  
24 included an agreement to pay attorneys' fees).<sup>3</sup>

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25 <sup>3</sup>The Third Circuit has recognized an exception to the merger rule when  
26 the underlying agreement "clearly evidences an intent to preserve the  
27 effectiveness of that provision post-judgment." In re A & P  
28 Diversified Technologies Realty, Inc., 467 F.3d at 342. However, no  
such intent was evidenced in the CC&Rs. The CC&Rs provided only for  
"costs of collection and costs of court or alternative dispute



CCP § 685.040 does not change this analysis. § 685.040 entitles a judgment creditor<sup>4</sup> to obtain post-trial attorneys' fees incurred to enforce the judgment if "the underlying judgment included an award of contractually-based attorneys' fees[.]" Jaffe, 82 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 429. The awarding of postjudgment fees pursuant to § 685.040, however, "is not based on the survival of the contract, but is instead based on the award of attorney fees and costs in the trial judgment." Id. § 685.040, in short, does not revive the contractual right to attorneys' fees, but instead creates an independent right under state law to attorneys' fees. Any right to attorneys' fees are thus not provided for under the agreement under which the claim arose, but are rather provided for by operation of state law.<sup>5</sup>

Thus, because HOA's claim in the bankruptcy proceedings did not arise out of an agreement, it cannot recover post-petition,

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resolution," not for attorneys' fees. See Dckt. Nmbr. 14. Thus, this exception does not apply on these facts.

<sup>4</sup>CCP § 680.240 defines a "judgment creditor" as "the person in whose favor a judgment is rendered or, if there is an assignee of record, means the assignee of record." Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 680.240.

<sup>5</sup>As part of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, Congress amended § 506(b) to allow creditors to claim attorneys' fees when provided for in the "State statute under which the claim arose." § 506(b). However, in the Bankruptcy Court, HOA only claimed attorneys' fees pursuant to an agreement, the CC&Rs. See Dckt. Nmbr. 14 ("Monarch's [HOA] claim for pre-confirmation attorney fees and costs is provided for under its CC&Rs under which the claim arose . . . ."). Thus, HOA waived any argument that a State statute provided for attorneys' fees. Moreover, the few cases that have considered the amended version of § 506(b) have refused to award attorneys' fees when not provided for under an agreement on the basis of a general attorneys' fees provision of state law. See, e.g., In re Astle, 364 B.R. 735 (Bankr. D. Idaho 2007) (refusing to award attorneys' fees under § 506(b) on the basis of an Idaho statute that provided a "general, statutory authorization for fees to prevailing parties in litigation over commercial transactions.").

1 pre-confirmation fees under § 506(b), the only basis under which HOA  
2 claimed those fees on appeal. See Appellee's Opening Br. 9. Moreover,  
3 the Ninth Circuit has "firmly" held that "§ 506(b) entitles oversecured  
4 creditors to enforce contractual attorneys' fees provisions and  
5 preempts state law on attorneys' fees." In re Hoopai, 581 F.3d at  
6 1098. Other courts have rejected similar claims in bankruptcy  
7 proceedings when based solely on state law. See In re Astle, 364 B.R.  
8 735 (Bankr. D. Idaho 2007) (refusing to award attorneys' fees under §  
9 506(b) on the basis of an Idaho statute that provided a "general,  
10 statutory authorization for fees to prevailing parties in litigation  
11 over commercial transactions.").

12  
13 However, nothing in the Bankruptcy Code prevents HOA from  
14 collecting fees it might be entitled to under California law in  
15 California court. See Chinese Yellow Pages Co. v. Chinese Overseas  
16 Mktg. Serv. Corp., 88 Cal. Rptr. 3d 250, 264 (2008) ("In a similar  
17 vein, recovery of reasonable and necessary attorney fees and costs  
18 pursuant to Civil Code section 1717 and section 685.040 after a  
19 bankruptcy proceeding has been dismissed at the debtor's request and  
20 the automatic stay has expired does not violate any federal interest.  
21 Thus, nothing in the Bankruptcy Code prevented the [California] trial  
22 court from ruling on the creditor's section 685.040 attorney fee and  
23 costs motion.").

#### 24 **B. HOA's Pre-Petition and Post-Confirmation Fees**

25  
26 While § 506(b) does govern post-petition, pre-confirmation fees,  
27 it does not govern either pre-petition or post-confirmation fees: state  
28

1 law does. See In re Hoopai, 581 F.3d at 1110 (holding that state law  
2 governs post-confirmation fees); In re Indus. W. Commerce Ctr., LLC,  
3 No. 10-10088, 2011 WL 2551745, at \*1 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. June 27, 2011)  
4 (holding that pre-petition fees are "not subject to § 506(b), and may  
5 be recovered if allowable under state law."). In this case, HOA claims  
6 that CCP § 685.040 entitles it to HOA \$1,450 in pre-petition  
7 attorneys' fees and costs and \$12,763 in post-confirmation attorneys'  
8 fees and costs.

9  
10 As discussed above, see supra Part IV.A, when a judgment is  
11 rendered on a case involving a contract that includes an attorney fees  
12 and costs provision, generally under California law the "judgment  
13 extinguishes all further contractual rights, including the contractual  
14 attorney fees clause." Jaffe, 82 Cal. Rptr. at 429. (internal  
15 citations and quotation marks omitted). However, "[f]ees authorized by  
16 statute do not present the same problem." Id. (internal citations and  
17 quotation marks omitted).

18  
19 CCP § 685.040 entitles a judgment creditor to "reasonable and  
20 necessary costs of enforcing a judgment," but explicitly provides that  
21 "[a]ttorney's fees incurred in enforcing a judgment are not included in  
22 costs collectible under this title unless otherwise provided by law."  
23 Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 685.040. § 685.040 does, however, include  
24 attorney's fees as "costs" if "the underlying judgment includes an  
25 award of attorney's fees to the judgment creditor" pursuant to CCP §  
26 1033.5(a)(10)(A)--that is, when they are authorized by contract. In  
27 short, § 685.040 provides that "if the underlying judgment included an  
28 award of contractually-based attorneys' fees, the party seeking to

1 enforce the judgment may obtain post-trial attorney fees incurred to  
2 enforce the judgment." Jaffe, 82 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 429. Thus, in order  
3 for postjudgment attorneys' fees to fall within the meaning of "costs"  
4 under § 685.040, two requirements must be met: (1) the fees must have  
5 been incurred to enforce a judgment and (2) the underlying judgment had  
6 to include an award of attorneys' fees authorized by contract. Id.

7  
8 Rodarte does not dispute that the fees were incurred to enforce  
9 the judgments against him. He contends solely that the underlying  
10 award of attorneys' fees were not part of a contract, but were rather  
11 awarded pursuant to the terms of the CC&Rs and thus are governed by  
12 property law. However, as the Bankruptcy Court found, equitable  
13 servitudes are contracts under California law. Section 1354 of the  
14 California Civil Code provides that covenants and restrictions declared  
15 as part of a "Planned Development" are "enforceable equitable  
16 servitudes." Cal. Civ. Code § 1354. Actions to enforce such  
17 enforceable servitudes, in turn, have been defined by California law as  
18 actions based in contract. See Nahrstedt v. Lakeside Vill. Condo.  
19 Ass'n., 8 Cal. 4th 361, 380 (1994) ("equitable servitudes permit courts  
20 to enforce promises restricting land use when there is no privity of  
21 contract between the party seeking to enforce the promise and the party  
22 resisting enforcement. Like any promise given in exchange for  
23 consideration, an agreement to refrain from a particular use of land is  
24 subject to contract principles . . . ."); see also Chee v. Amanda Goldt  
25 Prop. Mgmt., 50 Cal. Rptr. 3d 40, 57 (2006) ("We conclude that the  
26 causes of action for breach of a contractual obligation alleged to have  
27 been created by the CC&R's, and for declaratory relief affirming  
28 plaintiff's interpretation of the CC&R's, were actions brought to

1 enforce the CC&R's." ). Nowhere does Rodarte challenge the Bankruptcy  
 2 Court's finding that the CC&Rs were declarations of a Planned  
 3 Development. Neither does he challenge its finding that the attorneys'  
 4 fees agreements were "equitable servitudes" and thus contract actions  
 5 under applicable California law. Thus, as the Bankruptcy Court  
 6 correctly concluded, because the enforcement of equitable servitudes  
 7 was based in contract, they are recoverable "costs" within the meaning  
 8 of § 685.040. Moreover, even if the CC&Rs were not part of a "Planned  
 9 Development," California law holds that attorneys' fees provided for in  
 10 equitable servitudes are matters of contract. See MacKinder v. OSCA  
 11 Dev. Co., 151 Cal. App. 3d 728, 738 ("[P]rovision for attorney fees in  
 12 a declaration of restrictions constituting a binding equitable  
 13 servitude is a 'contract' within the meaning of Civil Code section  
 14 1717." ).<sup>6</sup>

15  
 16 Rodarte cites two cases in support of his argument. The first, In  
 17 re Foster, 435 B.R. 650 (BAP 9th Cir. 2010), is inapplicable because it  
 18 deals solely with Washington law. See id. at 659-60 ("[U]nder  
 19 Washington law, the Declaration is not a contract, but a document that  
 20 unilaterally creates a type of real property.") (emphasis added)  
 21 (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). HOA's  
 22 post-confirmation fees were incurred enforcing a California state court  
 23 judgment, and thus are governed by California law. Rodarte further

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24 <sup>6</sup>The Bankruptcy Court also concluded that some of the fees of the  
 25 appeal were already the subject of an appeal in California state  
 26 court later dismissed, and thus Rodarte was collaterally estopped  
 27 from arguing that they could not be awarded under Bankruptcy Court.  
 28 However, it is unclear from the Bankruptcy Court's opinion which of  
 these attorneys' fees it was referring to, and because the Bankruptcy  
 Court's interpretation of California law was correct, the Court need  
 not address this argument.

1 relies on Citizens for Covenant Compliance v. Anderson, 12 Cal. 4th 345  
2 (1995). However, that case did not discuss the nature of the equitable  
3 servitudes (i.e. whether they are governed by the law of contracts or  
4 real property), and only discussed whether or not the CC&Rs at issue  
5 were binding against the defendants in that case. See id. at 368.

6  
7 Thus, because, as the Bankruptcy Court concluded, actions to  
8 enforce CC&Rs are contract matters under California law, attorneys'  
9 fees incurred while enforcing them are "costs" within the meaning of  
10 CCP § 685.040, and HOA may recover them for its pre-petition and  
11 post-confirmation costs.

12  
13 **C. The Bankruptcy Court's Failure to Hold a Hearing on the**  
14 **Reasonableness of HOA's Attorneys' Fees**

15  
16 Rodarte's second argument is that the Bankruptcy Court erred in  
17 failing to hold an evidentiary hearing on the reasonableness of the  
18 fees assessed by the Bankruptcy Court. Rodarte cites no authority for  
19 this position, and the Court has found no authority for this  
20 proposition. Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has affirmed a Bankruptcy  
21 Court's awarding of attorneys' fees on the basis of an affidavit alone.  
22 See Matter of 268 Ltd., 789 F.2d 674, 677 (9th Cir. 1986).<sup>7</sup> To the

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23  
24 <sup>7</sup>The Bankruptcy Court held a hearing on December 15, 2010, during  
25 which the availability of attorneys' fees was primarily discussed.  
26 Rodarte's attorney did indicate that he was only discussing the  
27 "legal issue" of whether or not HOA could be awarded fees, and the  
28 Bankruptcy Court did agree that there the factual issue of the fees  
was a separate question from whether or not fees could be awarded in  
the first place. However, at no time during the hearing did the  
Bankruptcy Court indicate that it would hold an additional hearing on  
the reasonableness of the fees. Moreover, Rodarte cites no authority

1 extent that Rodarte is arguing that fees awarded are unreasonable, as  
2 explained above, see supra Part IV.A, he has raised this argument for  
3 the first time on appeal, and thus the issue is considered waived. See  
4 In re Hoopai, 581 F.3d at 1099 n.6.

5  
6 **V. CONCLUSION**

7  
8 For the reasons set forth in this Order, the Order of the  
9 Bankruptcy Court is hereby AFFIRMED in part and REVERSED in part.

10  
11 IT IS SO ORDERED.

12  
13 DATED: August 24, 2012

14   
15 STEPHEN V. WILSON  
16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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for his argument that the Bankruptcy Court was required to hold a  
hearing on the reasonableness of the fees.